

1
2
3
4
5
6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

8 * * *

9 KRISHAN AHUJA,

Case No. 3:13-cv-00038-MMD-VPC

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

ORDER

12 WESTERN UNITED INSURANCE CO.
d/b/a AAA NEVADA INSURANCE CO.,

(Def.'s Motion to Dismiss – dkt. no. 3)

13 Defendant.

14
15 I. **SUMMARY**

16 Before the Court is Defendant Western United Insurance Company d/b/a AAA
17 Nevada Insurance Company's ("Western United") Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Claims for
18 Bad Faith and Punitive Damages. (Dkt. no. 3.) For the reasons set forth below, the
19 Motion is denied.

20 II. **BACKGROUND**

21 This case arises out of the alleged wrongful denial of underinsured motorist
22 insurance benefits. The Complaint alleges the following facts. On or about May 4, 2011,
23 Plaintiff Krishan Ahuja was struck by Pedro Mendoza, a negligent third-party driver, and
24 Plaintiff suffered serious injuries. Allstate Insurance Company provided Mendoza
25 coverage and tendered Mendoza's policy limit of \$15,000 to Plaintiff. Prior to the
26 accident, Plaintiff had purchased an automobile insurance policy from Defendant
27 Western United for uninsured/underinsured motorist ("UIM") coverage. Plaintiff's
28 coverage included a \$5,000 medical payment provision and \$250,000 in UIM coverage.

1 Following the accident, Plaintiff demanded a payment from Defendant for personal injury
2 and other economic losses. Defendant made an offer to Plaintiff on May 31, 2012, for
3 \$10,000. Plaintiff alleges that on that date, his medical bills totaled \$68,755.56 and he
4 has been advised to have further surgeries estimated to cost \$94,112.00.

5 Plaintiff claims that Defendant should have provided the full policy amount.
6 Defendant states that it tendered to Plaintiff \$5,000 in medical payments. (Dkt. no. 3 at
7 2.) Plaintiff asserts four claims: (1) negligence; (2) breach of contract; (3) "breach of
8 Nevada's statutory prohibitions against Unfair Trade Practices;"¹ and (4) breach of duty
9 of good faith and fair dealing. Defendant seeks dismissal of Plaintiff's claims for breach
10 of Nevada's statutory prohibitions against unfair trade practices and breach of its duty of
11 good faith and fair dealing (collectively "claims for bad faith") under Fed. R. Civ. P.
12 12(b)(6). In the alternative, Defendant seeks bifurcation of trial under Fed. R. Civ. P. 42
13 and of discovery.

14 III. LEGAL STANDARD

15 A court may dismiss a plaintiff's complaint for "failure to state a claim upon which
16 relief can be granted." Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pled complaint must provide
17 "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief."
18 Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). While
19 Rule 8 does not require detailed factual allegations, it demands more than "labels and
20 conclusions" or a "formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action." *Ashcroft v.*
21 *Iqbal*, 556 US 662, 678 (2009) (*citing Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)).
22 "Factual allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative level." *Twombly*, 550
23 U.S. at 555. Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient

24 | //

1 factual matter to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at
2 678 (internal citation omitted).

3 In *Iqbal*, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to
4 apply when considering motions to dismiss. First, a district court must accept as true all
5 well-pled factual allegations in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled
6 to the assumption of truth. *Id.* at 679. Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action,
7 supported only by conclusory statements, do not suffice. *Id.* at 678. Second, a district
8 court must consider whether the factual allegations in the complaint allege a plausible
9 claim for relief. *Id.* at 679. A claim is facially plausible when the plaintiff’s complaint
10 alleges facts that allow a court to draw a reasonable inference that the defendant is
11 liable for the alleged misconduct. *Id.* at 678. Where the complaint does not permit the
12 court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has “alleged –
13 but not shown – that the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Id.* at 679 (internal quotation marks
14 omitted). When the claims in a complaint have not crossed the line from conceivable to
15 plausible, the complaint must be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570.

16 A complaint must contain either direct or inferential allegations concerning “all the
17 material elements necessary to sustain recovery under *some* viable legal theory.”
18 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 562 (quoting *Car Carriers, Inc. v. Ford Motor Co.*, 745 F.2d 1101,
19 1106 (7th Cir. 1989) (emphasis in original)).

20 **IV. DISCUSSION**

21 **A. Dismissal of Claims for Bad Faith and Punitive Damages**

22 Defendant seeks dismissal of Plaintiff’s claims for bad faith because they are
23 premature. Under *Pemberton v. Farmers Insurance Exchange*, 858 P.2d 380 (Nev.
24 1993), an individual cannot bring a bad faith claim against her insurer until she has
25 established a legal entitlement. A legal entitlement requires the insured to demonstrate
26 fault by the tortfeasor and the extent of the damages, but does not require the insured to
27 obtain a judgment against the tortfeasor prior to receiving proceeds. *Id.* at 384.

28 ///

1 The question, therefore, is how, and at what point, the insured must demonstrate
 2 the underinsured motorist's fault and the extent of the insured's damages. Defendant
 3 relies on this Court's ruling in *Martin v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.*,
 4 960 F. Supp. 223 (D. Nev. 1997), for the proposition that a bad faith claim either cannot
 5 be alleged or should be held in abeyance until there is final resolution on the contractual
 6 coverage claim. This Court's more recent decision in *Drennan v. Maryland Casualty Co.*,
 7 366 F. Supp. 2d 1002 (D. Nev. 2005),² however, cites intervening Nevada Supreme
 8 Court law following the *Martin* decision and holds that "Nevada law does not require
 9 Plaintiffs to establish tortfeasor liability or the extent of damages as a matter of law prior
 10 to instituting a claim for bad faith." *Id.* at 1007. This Court reasoned that "[t]o find
 11 otherwise would require Plaintiffs to commence two separate suits even if the facts
 12 establish that [Defendant] breached the insurance contract and acted in bad faith within
 13 the same factual sequence. This would result in a waste of judicial resources when the
 14 parties otherwise could conduct discovery on both issues simultaneously." *Id.*

15 While this Court finds that it need not find tortfeasor liability and damages before
 16 allowing a claim for bad faith to proceed, a plaintiff does need to claim that the alleged
 17 tortfeasor was uninsured or underinsured, explain the extent of the damages, and that
 18 the defendant failed to act in good faith when it failed to compensate the plaintiff. *Id.*
 19 Plaintiff sufficiently pled all required elements of a bad faith claim in his Complaint.
 20 Plaintiff alleges that Mendoza was negligent (dkt. no. 2-1 ¶ 4), that Mendoza was
 21 underinsured (*id.* ¶ 5), that he had UIM insurance through Western United (*id.* ¶ 7), his
 22 current and estimated future damages (*id.* ¶ 10), and that Western United acted in bad
 23 faith when it failed to compensate him (*id.* ¶¶ 10, 12–14).

24 The Court therefore denies Defendant's request to dismiss the claims for bad
 25 faith.

26 ///

27
 28 ²The Court notes that *Martin* and *Drennan* were decided by the same judge.

B. Bifurcation

Defendant asks that if the claims for bad faith proceed, the Court bifurcate discovery and trial.

1. Discovery

Defendant argues that joint discovery would lead to the unnecessary expenditure of the Court's resources. This argument rests in large part on its assertion that "[i]f Plaintiff does not prevail on his breach of contract claim, there can be no basis for concluding that Western Insurance Company acted in bad faith." (Dkt. no 3 at 10.) Plaintiff argues that losing his breach of contract claim would not necessarily be fatal to his claims for bad faith.

Defendant fails to demonstrate that failure on a breach of contract claim would preclude all of Plaintiff's claims for bad faith. “[A]ll contracts impose upon the parties an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, which prohibits arbitrary or unfair acts by one party that work to the disadvantage of the other.” *Nelson v. Heer*, 163 P.3d 420, 427 (2007). “When one party performs a contract in a manner that is unfaithful to the purpose of the contract and the justified expectations of the other party are thus denied, damages may be awarded against the party who does not act in good faith.” *Hilton Hotels Corp. v. Butch Lewis Prods., Inc.*, 808 P.2d 919, 923 (Nev. 1991). Even in the absence of a breach of contract, a plaintiff may still recover damages for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. *Id.* at 922. Defendant argues that the holding in *Hilton Hotels* applies narrowly to the “unique situation” in that case. (Dkt. no. 13 at 6.) The Court disagrees. Defendant makes no argument as to why a finding similar to that in *Hilton Hotels* would not be possible in this case.

Additionally, joint discovery will likely lead to more efficient resolution of the case as a whole, whether the case settles or proceeds to trial. In *Drennan*, this Court held that “[j]oint discovery is more convenient to the parties and would further judicial economy.” 366 F. Supp. 2d 1002. The parties’ discovery requests will likely overlap substantially for the various claims and the responses will provide essential information for the speedy

1 resolution of all claims. Additionally, any discovery disputes that arise would likely pertain
2 to all claims and thus joint discovery will likely prevent duplicative work.

3 **2. Trial**

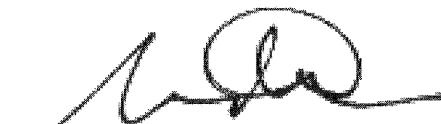
4 Defendant additionally asks that the contractual claims be tried separately from
5 the bad faith claims. Defendant argues that the breach of contract claim is a threshold
6 claim and that hearing all claims together would be prejudicial. The possibility of success
7 on a good faith and fair dealing claim despite failure to demonstrate breach of contract is
8 discussed above. In terms of prejudice, it is premature to make a determination
9 concerning bifurcation at trial at this stage.

10 **V. CONCLUSION**

11 The Court notes that the parties made several arguments and cited to several
12 cases not discussed above. The Court has reviewed these arguments and cases and
13 determines that they do not warrant discussion as they do not affect the outcome of the
14 Motion.

15 It is therefore ordered that Defendant's Motion to Dismiss (dkt. no. 3) is denied.

16 DATED THIS 23rd day of September 2013.

17
18
19 
20 MIRANDA M. DU
21 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
22
23
24
25
26
27
28